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Puerto Cabello Under Fire 25 Minutes.

ALLIES WANTED WAR?

Fired Though Demands Were Met, Says Venezuela.

BLOCKADE IS NOW IN EFFECT.

British Turn Back the Steamer Yucatan From La Guayra.

Mob at Puerto Cabello Had Compelled Captain of a British Steamer to Lower His Flag-When Warships Arrived. Demand for Apology Was Made-Venezuelan Report Says One Was Sent. but the Bombardment Began-Forts Returned the Fire-Venezuelans Enlisting in Large Numbers-Minister Bowen Takes Steps to Protect British and German Residents of Caracas.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. [From THE SUN Correspondent at Caracas.] CARACAS, Dec. 14 .- The Anglo-German

fleet at Puerto Cabello shelled Fort Libertador at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon [as published exclusively in THE SUN yesterday). Immediately after the warships began using their guns the fort and citadel returned the fire.

When the residents of the city heard the opening guns of the bombardment they became panic-stricken and fled out of the town, seeking places of safety in the in-

WHAT LED TO THE BOMBARDMENT. The Government report on the bombardment says that yesterday morning the British cruiser Charybdis and the German cruiser Vineta arrived off Puerto Cabello or the purpose of seizing the Venezuelan warships which had taken refuge in the interior harbor. The British collier Topaze was in the harbor preparing to leave without opposition from the Venezuelan au-

The captain of the Topaze was summoned by the British Commodore to aboard the Charybdis, where the captain told the English commander that on Friday an excited mob of Venezuelans had obliged him to lower the British flag on the Topaze, considering that after the seizure of the Venezuelan fleet the flying of the British flag in the port was an insult to Venezuela An armed force from the Charybdis protected the Topaze when she left the harbor, though no opposition was made to her leaving.

A committee of merchants then visited the American Consul and requested him to board the Charybdis and inform her commander that the attitude of the Venezuelan troops and authorities was pacific. He was also requested to ask the commander not to send a force ashore and to avoid a conflict.

The Consul boarded the warship and told Commodore Montgomerie what the people requested of him. The Commodore related to the Consul the incident of the Topaze, and said that he demanded immediate satisfaction. He added that his ission was to seize the Venezuelan vessels in the harbor and he asked the Consul to convey to the Venezuelan authorities request for permission to send a boat into the interior harbor to inspect it.

This latter request was granted, but the authorities sent a message to the Commodore saying that they must consult with President Castro before giving the satisfaction demanded for the alleged insult to the

OPENED PIRE THOUGH DEMANDS WERE MET At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Comashore declaring that he would shell Fort Libertador if satisfaction was not received at 5 o'clock. Accordingly the bombardment commenced at that hour and lasted for twenty-five minutes.

Two minutes before the firing commenced-at 4:58 P. M.-a message containing the satisfaction demanded, was despatched to the Charybdis.

SURPRISE AT ALLIES' ACTION

Nobody here can understand why the British and Germans have resorted to such extreme measures, and it is held in some quarters that the inauguration of open war at Puerto Cabello is a dire mistake that will have very serious consequences.

The supporters of President Castro maintain that he has acted with great political sagacity. It has been charged that he is bitterly opposed to the British and Germans, but that this is not so is shown by the fact that to-day in company with Sefiora Castro he visited Mme. von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, wife of the German

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla

for my first for my first chicage Limited do not care to hen at 100 P. M., arrives I shall go from 124 hour train via New

Charge d'Affaires, who is dangerously ill BREACH OF FAITH BY ALLIES? and who has been unable to leave the city. It is declared that the hasty action of

Cabello will render nugatory all the measures taken by President Castro to bring the dispute to a settlement by arbitra-

VENEZUELANS ENLISTING.

Great and increasing excitement preails here. Militiamen are coming into the city from all directions, and every person in the capital capable of bearing arms is enlisting. Already the number of volunteers ready to defend their country against the exactions of the foreigners is

The English and German colleges here have been obliged to close owing to the public demonstrations that have been made against them.

PROTECTION FOR BRITISH AND GERMANS.

The German and British residents of the city are afraid that an attack may be made upon them at any moment, for the popular feeling against them is at fever heat. They went en masse to the American legation this morning and begged that refuge be given to them. Mr. Bowen, the American Minister, said that he would protect them, and he succeeded in a great measure in allaying their fears

He told them that he would reopen the British legation, which was closed when the British Minister withdrew from the capital, and would raise the American flag upon it. He added that he would place Mr. William Russell, secretary of the American logation, in charge of the British building and that the British and Germans would then be safe from the fury of the exasperated Venezuelans.

The German and English residents are highly indignant because of Minister Haggard and Minister von Pilgrim-Baltazz leaving without notifying them, thereby exposing them to the fury of the mob. Many declare that they will emigrate to the United States.

The Archbishop of Caracas conducted public worship to-day. He implored the Almighty to protect Venezuela

The university has been closed, all the students having volunteered for military

Herr Valentinler, the German Consul and Herr Blohm, a German banker, both of whom are prominent commercially have gone to La Guavra to try to obtain delay in the giving of a notice of blockade and to urge the acceptance of arbitration. President Castro issued passports to them, although they are acting on the initiative

of the German residents. The old adage that "blood is thicker than water" has received another confirmation since the two European Powers have attacked the sovereignty of Venezuela. The Venezuelans have always been ready to help any of their Latin-American neighbors when threatened by the aggressions of Europeans, and now they are being repaid. The entire Argentine, Cuban and Chilean colonies have offered their services to President Castro to defend Venezuela Strange as it may appear, a comparatively large number of Germans who live in the interior of the country have volunteered to bear arms in defence of this country

against their fatherland. The Germans residing in the city are objects of detestation among the Venezuelans and are hissed when ever they are seen on the streets.

CASTRO REMAINS CALM

There appears to be no unwonted flurry in official quarters. The Government maintains its calm attitude, but the populace are holding meetings at which the most violent speeches are made.

The political prisoners who were confined at Puerto Cabello, and who were released by the recent decree of President Castro, have arrived here. As soon as they reached the city they offered their services to the President, and the offer was

READY TO DEPEND LA GUATRA.

At La Guayra the situation is far calme than it is here. There is only one warship in the harbor, the others having gone to Puerto Cabello to protect the British mer chant steamer Topaze when she leaves for Mayaguez. The captain of this steamer asserted that the Venezuelans were interfering with the working of his ship and he appealed to the British Commodore for protection. The Government officials at Puerto Cabello declare that the vessel has not been interfered with in any way, and that she can leave the port whenever her commander

s ready to take her out. The concentration of troops continues a La Guayra, and other measures have been taken at that port to place it in condition for a defence if the Government decides to resist a landing of the allied troops. So far as known, however, there has been no disclosure of the plans of the Germans and British, and until their next move is made the Venezuelan Government will take no further steps.

TEST OF THE MONROE DOCTAINE. The belief is prevalent everywhere in the capital that the acts of Germany and Great Britain are not only directed against Veneit being their intention to force the Washington Government to define clearly its under

ITALIAN MINISTER LEAVES. His Daughters Threatened by a Meb I Caracas.

standing of the scope of the Monroe

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, Dec. 14.-Signor de Riva, the Italian Minister, has left Caracas and has embarked on the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan at La Guayra. His two daughters narrowly escape

ill-treatment from a mob.

Investors Read The Wall Street Journal. Accuracy and completeness, the watchwords

he allies in firing upon the fort at Puerto OUESTION RAISED IN WASHING-TON OVER THE BOMBARDMENT.

> Statements Made to This Government Gave the Idea That Only a "Peaceable Blockade" Was Intended No Fear That Either Nation Will Seize Territory.

> WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. -Confirmation of the news printed exclusively in THE STR his morning that German and English warships had bembarded Puerto Cabello was received at the State Department today from Herbert W. Bowen, United States Minister at Caracas. Mr. Bowen said that his authority for this information was President Castro, whose statement indicated that the bombardment was still in progress.

> Another and earlier telegram came from Mr. Bowen at 3:20 o clock this morning. In it he said that the political situation was much quieter. He explained that the great excitement in Caracas, of which he had previously informed the Department. had been caused by the "flight" of the British and German diplomatic representatives, the arrest of all British and German subjects in Venezuela by President Castro's order and the capture of Venezuelan war vessels by the European allies without a declaration of war or a blockade. Mr. Bowen concluded this message with the significant statement that "everybody fears bombardment," unquestionably of La Gueyra, the port of Caracas.

> It is now openly acknowledged by officials of the Government that the Venezuelar situation has assumed proportions beyond what the United States had expected or been led to expect by England and Germany It is even admitted that the situation is extremely serious from the viewpoint of this Government's concern in the affair What was considered to be a mere trivial incident in the affairs of the world is now regarded with feelings of apprehension in Washington.

The news that Puerto Cabello has been hombarded by the allies has not had a pleasing effect in Government circles here Such a radical step was not expected in view of the assurances given to President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay by Germany and England of their intention to pursue a course that did not contemplate the shedding of blood or the destruction of property. This bombardment, taken in onnection with the sei zure and destruction of Venezuelan vessels, tends to confirm the belief that has been prevalent in Washington for several days that Great Britain and Germany contemplated from the outset the waging of war against the South Ameri-

The Administration certainly construed the communications of the London and Berlin governments, made in advance of the inauguration of coercive measures as assurance of the intention of those governments to go no further in their efforts to bring Venezuela to terms than the institution of a "peaceable" blockade, or a blockade without war and, this falling to make Castro comply with the Anglo-German demands, to seize the custom houses at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello for the purpose of collecting tariff duties sufficien to liquidate the obligations of Venezuela to English and German subjects.

BREACH OF FAITH?

It is now for the Administration to d termine whether there has been a breach of faith by England and Germany toward the United States, and if an affirmative decision is reached, what course of action necessary in the circumstances.

From what is said by officials, however it is gathered that the Administration de sires to continue its policy of "hands off as long as there is nothing done by the allies or either of them to lead to the suspicion that the Monroe Doctrine is in danger of violation. Broadly stated, the Adminis tration's policy is to hold itself aloof from the quarrels of any Latin-American country with a foreign nation or nations where there is no apparent prospect of the acquisition or permanent occupation of territory on the Western Hemisphere by the troops

of a non-American Power. The Administration holds that as Ven ezuela is a sovereign State not under the protection of the United States, excepso far as the preservation of its territoria integrity is involved, it cannot expect assistance from this Government in its embroglios with European countries. There has been no change in the policy enunciated by President Roosevelt in his annual message of Dec. 3, 1901, in which he said: "We do not guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself provided that punishment does not take he form of acquisition of territory by any non-American Power." But the seeming disregard by England and Germany of assurances voluntarily offered by them to the United States presents a new condition to which the President and his advisers will certainly give attention.

NO INTENTION OF SEIZING TERRITORY In order that there may be no misunderstanding of the feeling in Administraion circles, it should be made clear that the President and his Cabinet are convinced that neither Germany nor England has any intention of seizing Venezuelar territory for rermanent occupation. The assurances on that point conveyed to the President were absolutely frank, and the good faith of the two Governments is not doubted. The Government, therefore feels no concern in the present situation beyond that possibly involved in determining whether the sinking of Venezuela warships and the bombardment of Puerto Cabello constituted breaches of faith and the fear that the differences between Venezuela and her European enemies will not be adjusted within a reasonable time. It is learned that the assurances given by Great Britain to this Government in regard to the purpose of that Power in adopting coercive measures toward Venezuels were delivered verbally by the British

oranda by the German Ambassador. GERMANY'S ASSURANCES.

Ambassador in Washington to the Secre

tary of State and were similar in all re-

spects to the assurances conveyed in mem

The text of the German assurances was printed THE SUN on Friday. The repetition now of their essential features will serve to give a better understanding of the question whether England and Germany indicated only an intention to estab lish a "peace" blockade, and possibly seize one or two custom houses, or have been guilty of a breach of faith toward the United States in seizing and sinking Venezuelan

"Black and White" Scotch Whisky.

vessels and bombarding a Venezuelan

After "declaring especially that under no circumstances do we consider in our proceedings the acquisition or the permanent occupation of Venezuelan territory, and referring to the possibility of being forced to measures of coercion, the German Ambassador said: "After the posting of an ultimatum, first of all the blockade of the more important Venezuelan harbers would have to be considered as an appropriate measure of coercion. If this measure does not seem efficient we would have to consider the temporary occupation on our part of different Venezuelan harbor places, and the levying of duties in those places

That was all that was said. In a subsequent memorandum, the German Am-bassador said that the blockade of Venezuelan harbors would have to be carried through without the declaring of war preceding it, and added, "The blockade would therefore be a peace blockade." It is possible that the allied squadror

deemed it necessary to bombard the forts at Puerto Cabello in order to seize the custom house there, but an explanation to that effect, should the Washington Gov rnment make inquiries, will hardly fit the assurances that such a seizure was not contemplated until the effectiveness of the "peace" blockade in starving Castro into submission had been tested.

One statement in the first despatch received from Mr. Bowen to-day is regarded as exceedingly important. This was that the Venezuelan vessels in La Guayra harbor were captured by the allies before there had been any declaration of war or blockade. There has been some misunderstanding here on this point. Mr. Bowen's statement confirms the belief that the allies committed an act of war without beginning carry out the programme which had een outlined to the United States.

Some surprise was expressed by a prominent official of the Government to-day over the statement of foreign office authorities in Berlin and London that no offer of President Castro to submit the pending lispute to arbitration had been received by the German and English Governments. This official declared that the offer, which was transmitted through Minister Bowen, had been promptly communicated to Germany and England by the State Depart-

The Italian Ambassador said to-day that ne had received nothing from his Government to confirm the statement from Caracas that Italy would join Germany and England in the demonstration against Venezuela in order to secure the collection of claims of Italian subjects

BLOCKADE IS ON.

Steamer Yucatan Turned Back From La Guayra.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN WILLENSTAD, Curaçoa, Dec. 14.—The allies are blockading La Guayra. The steamer Yucatan, bound for Venezuelan ports, was warned by the British warship Indefatigable not to enter La Guayra and she returned here.

Venezuela has refused an offer from German banker at Caracus to loan her noney with which to settle the Anglo-German claims.

CARACAS, Dec. 14.-Mr. Bowen has sent he Government a note from the allied commanders intimating that Venezuelan hips will have five days to leave La Guayra. This is supposed to be a preliminary notifi-

CASTRO FIGHTING REBELS, TOO. Revolution in Venezuela Not Over-Ready to Defend La Guayra.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN WILLEMSTAD, Curaçoa, Dec. 14 .- Accord ng to advices received here Presiden Castro of Venezuela, with 3,000 men, is at La Guavra, it being his intention to prevent by force of arms any attempt by the allies to land and seize the Custom House there.

The British cruiser Indefatigable landed sixty men and took off the British Consul and his family, who were besieged in the consulate by a mob. The latter were stoning the building when the British bluejackets appeared. A landing party from the German cruiser Vineta took the German Consul off, he having signalled to the war-

ship that his life was in danger A copy has reached here of a flery proclamation issued by President Castro call ing upon his countrymen to take up arms to repel foreign invasion. Gen. Matos, the Venezuelan revolutionary

eader, is here. Neither he nor any of his party will join President Castro. The revolutionary movement President Castro is still powerful despite the reports to the contrary. Gen. Rolando has defeated Castro's forces at Cua , and Gen. Riora is about to take Coro. Gens. Mendaza, Penalosa and Barquisimento and the large forces of the revolution are con-

have no intention of seizing Venezuelan territory. The Dutch cruiser Holland and the Dutch Minister at Caracas, Dr. Van Leyden, are

vinced that Great Britain and Germany

WILL UNITE SOUTH AMERICA. Venezuelan Consul Says Republics

Join in Resisting Invaders.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BRUSSELS, Dec. 11. The Venezuelar onsul here, who is a personal friend of President Castro, says that if the allies actually declare war all the South American republics will support Venezuela and will clear out the invaders.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA Quinlan of the Asphalt Company Say

They Are Exorbitant and Unjust. SYRACUSE, Dec. 14 .- P. R. Quinlan of the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company has returned from a business trip to Venezuela. The adjudication of the differences between the Warner-Quinlan company and the Asphalt Trust, he says, is held in abeyance by the unsettled conditions in Venezuela. He says that the claims which are being pressed against the Government by Great Britain and Germany are exorbitant and unjust. President Castro, he thinks, is a brave and popular man. brave and popular man.

MOLINEUXS NOT RECONCILED. Will Not Abandon Her Divorce Suit

in South Dakota. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 14 .- It can be stated on good authority that Mrs. Molineux will not become reconciled to her husband and that she will not abandon her divorce suit.

For the Conneisseur:

MRS. JULIA DENT GRANT DEAD

THE WIDOW OF GEN. U. S. GRANT EXPIRES IN WASHINGTON.

She Had Been Suffering for Some Time With Acute Bronchitts and a Complication of Bright's Discuse and Heart Trouble-Died at Midnight.

Grant, the widow of Gen. U. S. Grant, died at about midnight to-night. She had been suffering for some time with bronchitis, and had complications of Bright's disease and valvular heart trouble. This, in connection with her advanced age, 76 years, was sufficient to warrant a fatal outcome of her illness.

Mrs. Grant had been confined to her bed for a greater part of the time since last October, when she was taken ill while at Coburg, Canada, and brought back to Washington in a special car.

Mrs. Grant's sons, Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A., Commander of the Department of Texas, and Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and Jesse Grant, both of whom are in San Diego, Cal., were notified vesteragy of their mother's critical condition and advised to come to Washington as grave fears of a fatal outcome of her illness were felt. Replies were received from them this afternoon saying that they would leave at once for Washington.

Mrs. Grant was conscious almost to the last and realized from the time of the change for the worse in her condition that there was little chance of her recovery.

Mrs. Grant's granddaughters, Miss Rose mary Sartoris and Mrs. James Roosevelt Scovel, were at her bedside with her daughter when the end came. Another grandchild, Second Lieut, Algernon E. Sartoris of the Tenth Infantry, is stationed in the Philippines.

Mrs. Grant's life was wholly bound n that of her husband, for even after his death she continued to occupy the position merely of Gen. Grant's widow and his biographer, and she did not identify herself with any public movement to attract partic-ular attention to herself.

Gen. Grant made her acquaintance through her brother, F. T. Dent, who was his classmate and for a time his roommate at West Point and who later became a Brigat West Point and who later became a Brigadier-General and afterward was Minister
to Denmark. Dent's home was five miles
from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., at the plantation known as White Haven, which his
father owned. When Grant was sent to
Jefferson Barracks he took letters of introduction to the Dent family and he had become a frequent visitor and much-liked
friend there by the time his classmate's
sister Julia got home from her boardingschool studies.

Julia was born in St. Louis on Jan. 26,
1826. Her father was Frederick Dent.

Julia was born in St. Louis on Jan. 26, 1826. Her father was Frederick Dent, her grandfather Capt. George Dent. Her mother, Ellen Wrenshall Dent, was a descendant of John Wrenshall, who came to America from England to escape religious persecution and settled in Philadelphia.

Lieut. Grant's visits to White Haven became more frequent after Julia's return home, and as he was an expert horseman and she was an enthusiastic and accompand

home, and as he was an expert horseman and she was an enthusiastic and accompished hor ew.man, they took long rices together about White Haven. She was high spirited and he was as taciturn then as he was in later years, but both of them loved nature and they took much pleasure in each other's company in going about the countryside. They became engaged just before Lieut. Grant was ordered with his regiment farther west on frontier duty. regiment farther west on frontier duty.

After an engagement of five years they were
married on Aug. 22, 1848. Mrs. Grant went with her husband to Detroit, and accom-panied him also to Sacketts's Harbor, N. Y., whither he was ordered soon afterward. She was with him whenever it was possible during the Civil War, and when the war was over came her days of greatest happiness, as the wife of the nation's hero a ness, as the wife of the nation's hero a world figure, and later the mistress of the White House, where she had a happy family of children about her and where she entertained on a magnificent scale.

In her eight years at the White House it was said that she presided with much grace and dignity. The White House was refurnished for her and the entertainments there were in accordance with the place.

there were in accordance with the place. King Edward, as Prince of Wales, was dined there, and later, on Grant's trip around the world, the General's son Jesse was entertained with his father and mother at Windsor by Queen Victoria and sat at the Queen's table with his parents. Mrs. Grant accompanied has husband the companied has held the companied has husband the companied has h Grant accompanied her husband throughout the tour of the world, on which they were enteratined by royalty and the great statesmen of all nations all along the journey.

Mrs. Grant always had the greatest confidence in her husband, and even in the days when his future looked dark, she often table and her belief in his ability to all companies to the confidence of the state of the declared her belief in his ability to fill com-petently any position to which he might be called. Devoted, both as wife and mother, it was said that she found her greatest happiness in her home. When she lived here in New York after the General's death her children used to visit her often, and two suites of rooms were reserved espec-ially for their accommodation. She continued her attentions and devotion to her grandchildren, making much of those of her daughter, Nellie Grant Sartoris, and of Julia Dent Grant, her namesake, the daughter of Brig.-Gen. Frederick Dent

Grant, now the Countess Cantecuzene After Gen. Grant's death Congress passed a bill giving to Mrs. Grant a pension of \$5,000 a year. Mrs. Grant lived in New York for some time after her husband's death, and then sold her house and removed to Washington. She has since spent much to Washington. She has since spent much time with Mrs. Sartoris in Canada, and she visited her granddaughter, the Countess, in Europe at the time of the birth of the Countess's first child. For a number of years she devoted herself to the preparation of her book of reminiscences of her husband. When Gen. Grant's tomb in Riverside Pack When Gen. Grant's tomb in Riverside Park was built provision was made for the interment of Mrs. Grant's body in a sarcophagus beside that of her husband.

Mrs. Grant is survived by her four children, Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, Ulysses Grant, Jesse Grant and Mrs. Sartoris.

Leel Leers Smith. Cart. Leeffler, Arthur

S. Grant, Jesse Grant and Mrs. Sartoris.
Uncle Jerry Smith, Capt. Loeffler, Arthur Simmons, Edgar Beckley and Thomas Pendell, as well as others who are still among the employees at the Executive Mansion, each preserve some memento presented by Mrs. Grant. Though years have passed since her residence there, she called each of the men who served her by name and was never more pleased. she called each of the men who served her by name and was never more pleased than when they called to inquire about her "Uncle Jerry" Smith, who was Mrs. Grant's footman all during Gen. Grant's last administration, was probably nearer to Mrs. Grant than almost any other servant about the place, and finding that he did not own a home, she advised him in the matter and was the first to contribute to the first payment. As a reward for her to the first payment. As a reward for her kindness her former footman always called upon her on his return to Washington in upon her on his return to Washington in the fall, carrying a basket of fruit or a bunch of flowers, or perhaps some dainty from the markets of which she was fond in her White House days. It was a happy moment for her, when bowing before her, with his hat off, he thanked her for her good advice and told her he had entirely paid for his home. To day with a crippled for his home. To-day, with a cripp toot, "Uncle Jerry" hobbled over to Frant residence in Massachusetts avenue to ask about her and leave messages of

Courteous Little Attention seem small, but mean much in travel. You get them on the Rock Island's Golden State Limited for Cali-

BRYAN TO GO TO MEXICO. Will See About That Proposed Change to

the Gold Standard. AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 14 .- Col. W. J. Bryan will arrive here on next Friday and remain a few days as the guest of W. M. House. He will go from here to Mexico, where he will spend the Christmas holidays.

It is said that the object of Col. Bryan's trip to Mexico is to make a personal investigation of the existing conditions brought about there by the great decline in the ment which was made recently that the Mexican Government contemplates adopting the gold standard is said to have aroused Col. Bryan's determination to make a close personal study of the financial problem in that country.

AMERICAN BIDDERS LOSE. English Firm Gets Contract for Electric Rallway at Lorenzo Marques.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 14. -Macartney, McElroy t Co. of London have obtained a contract for the construction of electric tramways at Lorenzo Marques, Portuguese East Africa. The value of the contract is \$500,000

The English firm defeated keen German and American competition. They offered to do the work quicker than the Germani and at less price than the Americans.

STUDENTS IN A FIERCE FIGHT. A Professor Helps the Youngsters by Wielding & Curtain Pole.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 14 -- An attempt by the students of St. John's College to haze the preparatory students at an early hour this morning led to a fight in which several students were injured. The prepa defended themselves well and were led by one of their instructors, Prof. Rapier, who vielded a curtain pole.

Prof Rapier is a graduate of Wesleyar University and has only become a member of the St John's faculty this year. The affair was begun at about 1 o'clock this morning, when a body of students, mostly freshmen, went from Pinkney Hall to Humphrey Hall, the dormitory of the younger students, to haze them. The preps showed fight and succeeded in driving their assailants off, injuring one so oadly that he had to be carried away.

This roused other freshmen and they ame back in a larger force. By this time Prof. Rapier, who rooms in Humphrey Hall, had been aroused, and with a curtain pole as a weapon he stood at the top of he stairs and for a long time kept practically the attacking body at bay. Some of the students protected themselves with football headpieces, however, and at last the professor was overpowered and held The fight lasted for three hours.

HYDROPHOBIA FROM A KITTEN Dr. Packer Says That Rogers Has Little

Chance of Recovery. Theodore F. Rogers, an engineer, of Mitchell place, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night and put in the insane ward Dr. Packer, who is in charge of the ward, says that the man has a well-developed case of hydrophobia and that there is not much hope of saving his life. Dr. Packer

ful in handling Rogers. Rogers, who was employed in a downtow building, was scratched by a Maltese kitten about eight weeks ago. The kitten jumped on Rogers's lap to get away from a dog. Rogers had the wound cauterized, but about a week ago he began to suffer great agony. Three doctors were called in to attend him and a muscular trained burse had to be kept with him all the time. Yesterday he became so violent it was decided

MEMORY SUDDENLY RETURNS. I. Fairfax McLaughlin, Stricken While at

Work, Will Get Well. The friends of J. Fairfax McLaughlin, who for fourteen years has been chief clerk of the Surrogate's Court, were congratu lating him yesterday on what they as his miraculous recovery. Mr. McLaugh lin was stricken with what appeared to be a form of aphasia while at work on Nov. 26 and was removed to his home in Pelham avenue, near Lorillard street The Bronx. His particular ailment was a sudder oss of memory. He was attended by Dr I. J. Dunn who announced yesterday that Mr. McLaughlin had recovered his memory again as suddenly as he lost it and would

be able to go to work in about two weeks. TO SELL CHURCH FOR \$1,230,000. Park Street Congregation in Boston Wil

Give Up site for Office Building. BOSTON, Dec. 14.-The communicants of the Park Street Church held a meeting last night at which the action of the pewholders in voting to sell the property to a syndicate for \$1,250,000 was ratified by a unanimous vote. Subsequently a joint meeting of pew holders and communicants

This decision virtually insures the razing of the present edifice and the erection in its place of a large office bulding. It was said last night that the project for this new building included one or more other pieces

of property on Park street. C. VANDERBILT UNCHANGED. Critical Point of His Fever Still Several

Days Ahead. Cornelius Vanderbilt's condition was re ported last night as unchanged. At the house, 22 Park avenue, the following bul-

"Mr. Vanderbilt's condition remains the

same and no more bulletins will be issued unless some change should occur.
"A. FLINT, Jr. Dr. Flint said after his evening call that the patient's temperature has been run-ning along evenly for the last day or two

tue for three or four days yet. Typhold usually terminates by a gradual drop in temperature after about twenty-one days of fever, or by crisis as a sudden lowering of the temperature is called. This latter phase of the disease is what doctors always fear as the sudden bassing of the fever puts a great strain upon the heart. Typhold usually terminates by a gradual violation of law above specified.

fever puts a great strain upon the heart Dr. Flint said it was impossible now predict what turn the disease would take predict what turn the disease would take in Mr. Vanderbilt's case but he had hopes that it would be a gradual falling of the temperature. The fact that Mr. Vander-bilt's temperature does not continue to rist is a favorable symptom.

Use it in time—the Cough Cure— Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

CANFIELD WAR IS ON

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Jerome Subpænas Housman and Lewissohn.

CANFIELD WANTS DAMAGES

price of silver. The semi-official announce- And a Warrant to Arrest Police Inspector Brooks.

> Jerome, Piper and Brooks Co-defendants in Civil Suit-Reginald Vanderbilt Not Subprenaed, but Well-Known Young Men Who Were in His Gambling Party Are - Counsel for Wall Street Witnesses Advises Them Not to Answer, Spite of the Immunity Clause of Code.

> The Jerome-Canfield fight is on. The strenuous District Attorney has thrown down the gauntlet to the gambler and the challenge has been accepted. The contest will involve a number of New York *high flyers." A. A. Housman, Jesse Lewissohn and other Wall Street men are among those who have been subporned by the District Attorney in the case of the People against Canfield. Reginald C. Vanderbilt has not been, or if he ever was he has been relieved from appearing. But some of the "birthday party" that visited a gambling house with him on a famous occasion last winter have been subpænaed to testify about the events of that visit. The bankers, or some of them, have been advised by their counsel to refuse to answer, in spite of the immunity" provision of the code; and the point will be carried to the United States

Supreme Court if necessary. On the other side Canfield will apply to-day for a warrant for the arrest of Police Inspector Nicholas Brooks for illegal use of force to enter his premises and will sue Brooks, District Attorney Jerome and Capt. Piper, Deputy Commissioner of Police, for three times the amount of the actual damages done to his property.

CANFIELD WANTS WARRANT FOR BROOKS. Canfield will unlimber his light artillery and open the fight shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. Some of his heavier guns will be brought up later in the day, and the District Attorney will get into action at 10:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Upon complaint of David W. Bucklin. reputed to be the manager of the house at 5 East Forty-fourth street, attorneys for Mr. Canfield will apply this morning to the Magistrate sitting in the Yorkville police court for a warrant for the arrest of Police Inspector Nicholas Brooks, on the charge of breaking into the house at 5 East Forty-fourth atreet, "occupied by Richard A. Canfield as a residence." on the night of Dec. 1, 1902, and of wilfully exceeding his authority in the service of a warrant, in violation of of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and section 120 of the Penal Code of the State

of New York." The section of the criminal code referred

to provides: The officer may break open an outer or inner door or window of a building, or any part of the building, or anything therein. authority and purpose, he be refused ad-

Section 120 of the Penal Code provides: An officer who, in executing a search warrant, wilfully exceeds his authority, or exercises it with unnecessary severity, is guilty f a misdemeanor. The misdemeanor is punishable by imprisonment in a penitehtiary, or county

iail, for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both. THE APPARITION AT THE WINDOW. It was on the night of Dec. 1 that Canfield's house was raided by the police under command of Inspector Brooks. In his complaint, Bucklin says that he, Canfield and two other persons were seated in a room on the ground floor of the house, when at about 11 o'clock in the evening somebody broke the glass in one of the front parlor windows and a man "entered aid parlor through the broken window, and, without stating who he was or what he was doing there, or what he came for

or what his authority was, or why he came

hrough the window instead of the door,

he presented a revolver and said: 'Hold your hands or I'll shoot!" "Mr. Canfield asked him who he was and what he wanted . . and he said he was an officer. He was not in uniform and exhibited no signs of authority. Meanwhile other persons, also armed, entered through the window. • • • On the door being opened, one Nicholas Brooks, entered the house * * and the said Canfield requested said Nicholas Brooks to prevent the people from coming through the window, which said Nicholas Brooks consented to do."

THERE WAS A DOORBELL The complaint goes on to state that Brooks said he was an inspector of police and that he was on the premises to execute a search warrant issued by Justice Wyatt of the Court of Special Sessions, against one Richard Roe, alleged to be using certain gambling implements on the

After describing the entrance to the premses, stating that the vestibule inside the storm door was lighted on the night in question and that near the inner door is an electric bell, the complaint continues:

"The said electric bell was not rung and nobody tried to gain admittance through said doors, or either of them and the only way that anybody tried, on said occasion, to gain entrance to said louse was through the window." Therefore Inspector Brooks is charged with the

It so happens that Magistrate Brann is sitting in Yorkville police court. One morning last week four men were arraigned before him on the charge of maintaining gambling house in the guise of a socia club at Fifty-second street and Second avenue. The men were arrested by Detect-No more acceptable gift for lady or gent than Krementz One Piece Collar Buttons. All Jewellers. —Adv.

Holiday Rates to all points South. Office Atlantic Coast Line, 11st Broadway. Adv.